

FROM SGA PRESIDENT

by DAVID WOOD, Staff Reporter

Ira David Wood, President of the Student Government Association is a senior acting major in the college division. He was a high school senior the first year of the school and has been a part of much of its growth. In this article he writes about his plans for this school year.

We -- you, me, all of us as the future generation of artists find ourselves, this year, in an interesting, delicate and terrifying position. It is as simple as saying: We are a part of a system that we know we have to change, and the way is hazardous to say the least. If this is news to you, you're already a step behind.

About four or five years ago America began to experience changes in the arts that led out late President Giannini to say: "We are moving. He was right then, four or five years ago, but the forward movement of theatre in America is, as it has always been everywhere, stormy and dangerous, with swift and dizzying turning points. We have now reached a turning point.

It is of value to know this because each turning point brings with it a great potential of good and evil. The elements are there waiting for us to tip the scales -- one way or the other.

Seeing this, then, I hope I do not cross paths with anyone failing to realize and assume some responsibility to the arts and their lives which they have hopefully dedicated to them.

Responsibility is a wonderful challenge really. It molds the self
(Cont. on page 9)

LOCAL NEWSPAPER

(cont. from page 1)

The format of the paper will be typical, including a calendar of cultural events at the schools and in the community.

Dealing primarily with social issues such as draft counseling, drugs, and student movements, the paper will also be open for creative writing covering any topic.

The editors are encouraging any and all participation in hopes that all the schools in the Winston Area will be represented. Any criticisms, inquiries or support is welcomed and should be addressed to Kirk Fuller, telephone 722-7744.

PRESSURES MOUNT ON NIXON

(cont. from page 1)

The Administration apparently had miscalculated when it thought it could mollify the critics and buy more time by withdrawing 60,000 men and reducing draft calls. "Tokenism!" complained Senator Fulbright. And Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader just seemed to provoke the doves when he called for a 60-day moratorium on criticism.

It may not have sounded that way to the White House, but Congressional critics insisted they were trying to be helpful and strengthen the President's determination to end the war. None was yet questioning the President's sincerity about ending the war.

"He sure as hell wants to get out," said Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, who, for the last nine months, has counseled patience among his fellow doves. But the critics were growing more skeptical that the President actually had any plan for ending the war or for withdrawing all American troops.

Concerned Skeptics:

"I don't think he has a definite plan although he may have thought he had one," said Senator Mansfield in his most pointed criticism thus far of Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy.

Skeptics were also increasingly concerned that the Administration, sailing under the flag of "Vietnamization" of the conflict, was drifting into a policy of keeping 200,000 American troops indefinitely in Viet Nam. They were becoming fearful, too, that in the coming period of indecision the White House was being pulled by the military and the hawks toward escalation if no progress was made in the Paris negotiations.

In speaking out once again, therefore, the war critics maintained they were only trying to tell the President that he would have bipartisan Congressional support for much more vigorous steps to end the war.

However, there was little disposition to endorse the approach of Senator Charles E. Goodell, Republican of New York, of establishing a terminal date of December, 1970, for the withdrawal of all American troops. The underlying emphasis of many of the doves was that the withdrawal of troops was not nearly so important as the political steps to end the war.

In this context Senator Mansfield proposed the United States initiate a cease-fire that would be followed by a proposal for all-Vietnamese elections leading to the formation of a coalition government in Saigon. From the Republican side a similar suggestion came from Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who proposed that the United States respond to the reduced level of fighting by "suspending offensive ground action as long as the enemy takes no advantage of the situation."

Pressure also mounted among these long-weary critics for the United States to sever its allegiance to the Thieu-Ky Government in Saigon. Senator Harold E. Hughes, Republican of Iowa, for example, was drafting a resolution calling for the United States to end its commitment to the Saigon regime if it did not agree within 60 days to the establishment of a broadly based provisional government for South Vietnam.

(Cont. on Page 7)

STUDENT MORATORIUM

(cont. from page 1)

their spokesman said. The National Mobilization Committee has poised forces with student organizers. In a joint news conference, they pledged the most massive, and we hope, final demonstration against the war". In Chaoel Hill, the very conservative Y.A.F. (Young Americans for Freedom) has opposed the protest and threatened to sue UNC professors for breach of contract if they do not show for classes that day. Otherwise, many organizations are backing the movement with enthusiasm. Two dozen Democratic Senators and Representatives have pledged their support of students, including George McGovern and Eugene McCarthy, (Two Democratic presidential candidates in the last campaign), and Republican representatives Mark Hatfield and Charles Goodell.

The Reform Jewish leaders have endorsed the antiwar protest to cooperate with youths to end the war. "Now is the time for millions of Americans to convey, clearly, and responsibly, their profound concern of the present direction of American policy in Viet Nam".